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CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

UNITED STATES BEE-KEEPERS' UNION.

Report of the 29th Annual Convention Held at
Omaha, Nebr., Sept. 13-15, 1898.

DR. A. B. MASON, SEC.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

[Continued from page 741.]

The afternoon session was called to order by Pres. York, and was opened by singing.

The following was written by Mr. S. A. Niver, of Tompkins Co., N. Y., and read to the convention by the Secretary in Mr. Niver's absence, entitled,

Experiences and Suggestions in Marketing Honey

After the honey harvest is over, we look proudly at the piles of nice white cases with such beautiful, clean looking combs shining through the glass, and realize that all that care and skill can do to make it attractive has been done, we come face to face with that momentous question—What shall we do with it? The old, time-honored method of bundling the whole crop off to some city commission house, selected by guess usually, to get returns for it perhaps, sometime, has proved so unsatisfactory that we have all been working at this vexing problem which has not kept pace with other improvements in apiculture.

Eliminating unnecessary charges and expenses, getting closer to the consumer, trying to educate the public to the knowledge of the beauties, healthfulness and desirability of honey as a food, and a medicine; airing the subject in bee-journals, even forming exchanges, and talking of combinations, trusts, or what not; some good has come of this agitation, doubtless, but the principal point impress on my mind by the greater part of the sage counsels of the experts is—get your honey in nicer shape than the other fellow, and you can sell yours, and its none of your business what he does with his. This method is strictly in accord with the Golden Rule (Chicago edition)—“Do others or they'll do you.” But that other fellow cuts the price, and in these hard times the price is of more importance to the consumer than polish. The result is a constant strife to outshine your neighbor, and a more pronounced vacuum in the wallet, as well as a more exacting market.

“Competition is the life of trade,” and death of profits. Right here it might not be too badly out of order to quote some crumbs of concentrated wisdom from the ready pen of our General Manager, Mr. Secor:

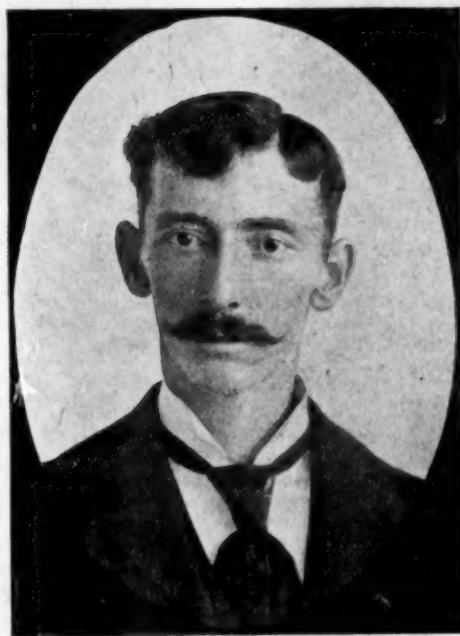
“There was a time in the history of mankind when the individual seemed to be the more potent factor in society and business than at present, but the world is older than it was, almost everything is done differently from what it used to be. Business meth-

ods have so improved that a dollar goes farther in transacting the world's business than it did in the olden time. This has been brought about through organization and combination. A great many individual dollars brought together through associated effort, may be made to produce effects which never could have been brought about by the same individuals acting each for himself independently. Men interested in a common purpose are enabled to unite on a common plan of action, and work to some effect.”

That would seem to point to a combination of bee-keepers, to make the most possible out of their product, to do business at the minimum expense, and maximum profit—but few believe it possible for so large a body to hang together, and so all stumble along in the same old rut.

My first experience as a honey-salesman was pleasant enough, for I had an extra fancy crop to sell, and it was before sand-papering sections was fashionable. To set a white, clean sample beside a grimy, travel-stained one, was just fun.

One dealer in Scranton had a very large stock of comb honey conspicuously displayed, which made me doubt my



H. E. Hill, Editor American Bee-Keeper—See page 755.

ability to make a sale there. He came out of his office with the usual eye to business, and I remarkt, “You seem to be loaded for bear in the honey line. Sorry I did not get here earlier in the season, but just take a look at my samples, and perhaps you will wait for me next year.”

With this I laid a sample of “fancy white” before him. He pickt it up, held it to the light, turned to me with a curious look and said, “Great Scott! how did you make that?”

It was his first sight of a "strictly fancy" section of honey, and the price was away above what he was accustomed to, but I wrote his order for 25 cases, 35 sections to the case.

On that trip a drug drummer showed me around the city (he was my cousin), and wanted to trade jobs with me, as he had to bore them to buy drugs, while they tumbled over their collars to buy honey.

It's different now. Last season I went into Johnson's, at Easton, Pa. (he is one of my old reliable customers), and found a case of "fancy white" which was just a little better than I could show. Basswood was a failure, and my best was only Alsike clover. He informed me that it was brought to his door for 8 cents a pound. That was like a jab in my solar plexus. I asked him faintly how much he had like that. Only one case—it was so cheap, he said, that we was afraid of it.

"Well, Johnson," said I, "have you any ice?"

"Of course I have," said he; "but what do you want of ice?"

"To put on your head, my dear man," I replied. "You are in danger of going crazy, to let a man get away with any honey like that at 8 cents per pound." And I trotted out quotations from New York and Philadelphia, at 13½ to 14 for such goods. "But," I continued, "you can't expect that man to find all your neighbors in a trance as you were, and you will not get another chance to buy from him, so you might as well give me your order"—which he did.

The season's reports say that the honey crop is a small one, but I expect to hear hard times and low prices just the same.

Every year finds fewer people with money to buy luxuries, and newspaper prosperity doesn't count in actual transactions. My idea of the best way to market our honey in this locality is to combine several crops, send our salesman to the grocery trade direct, take the orders from samples, giving time the same as is common custom with wholesale dealers, and make the second trip, when the time has expired, to collect the bills and take more orders. The expenses are proportionally less as amount of sales are increased.

I prefer to sell comb honey by count instead of weight, but that method requires careful, uniform grading and packing. The grocer nearly always sells by count, and it saves him time and annoyance to buy as he sells. To pack good and poor together in the same crate under the plea that it is worth as much per pound, if it is only of the same quality and color, regardless of finish (by which I mean full sections, well sealed), leaves half a dozen culls on the dealer's hands unsold, and his entire profit is in that same half dozen. If your crate is marked "fancy," let every section be up to that grade, and also No. 1 the same way. I begin to think that selling "culls" at all is bad practice. They are worth more to extract and use as bait sections next year; and it demoralizes some markets so that only cull prices go for any grade.

Is it too much to hope that the wisdom and experience of this convention of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union will point out some better method of selling our honey than to glut the market of a few large cities that fix the general quotations which govern nearly all prices everywhere?

S. A. NIVER.

As the foregoing and following papers were on nearly the same subject, discussion of Mr. Niver's was deferred till after reading by the Secretary of the next paper, by Herman F. Moore, of Cook Co., Ill., as follows:

Best Methods of Developing and Maintaining a Market for Honey.

On taking a second look at my subject, I confess my inability to fill the sum of its demand. Who can say what is the best method? The one that brings a fair degree of success in my hands may utterly fail with my neighbor's customers and conditions. So I will amend the title to "some of the methods I have tried and found good." I think all the good ideas on this subject as printed could not be contained in a volume the size of the "A B C of Bee-Culture." The territory is so various, the conditions are so different, that it is impossible in a short article, such as this must of necessity be, to even touch upon all the points of interest to the producer of honey who is seeking a market.

The first thing necessary to develop a market is to have good honey. You will never develop a market for honey that will amount to much if you supply your customers with buckwheat, or sweet clover, or any of the other three or four kinds of honey that have been tried and found wanting as far as family consumption goes.

Let me say right here, that I am only considering this subject from the standpoint of the producer selling direct to the consumer, the consumer being the person buying honey

for use on his own table. That very many things can be said, interesting and instructive, on marketing honey in other ways, there is no doubt, but I am convinced that the solution of the question of low prices for your honey lies most in the direction of selling more honey to families in your immediate vicinity, and thereby keeping vast amounts of honey from the city markets, and preventing them from being glutted with honey at any time.

The great business centers fix the price for all your products, and if you send them 1,000 pounds of honey where there is a market for 500 pounds, the price must suffer accordingly, and the price that honey brings there, 1,000 miles away from your home, tends to fix the price you can get even at home.

Without further argument we will conclude that one of the best ways to develop a market, is to develop a home market.

If you will take a little time and examine the business methods of successful men and firms, you will find that nearly every trade and profession depends upon personal influence and confidence. Many a man who travels for the great business houses is worth to them another \$3,000 a year above an ordinary salary, because of his personal acquaintance with a long line of customers, and their confidence in his fairness and judgment.

The first thing to do is to get acquainted with your prospective trade. You can't do much business until they know you personally, and have confidence in you as a man. To this end you must use cards and circulars freely, and see and talk personally with every one on your route.

I need not advocate here the necessity of fair dealing in every particular with everybody. This is axiomatic. You will never get far unless you are "all wool and a yard wide," and your goods are the same.

In your calls always have samples of your honey, and give every one a chance to taste it. Once my brother sent me a shipment carelessly, and a fourth of it was smashed (comb); I put it on a plate, and took a silver knife with me, and little slips of white paper for plates, and gave everybody a taste of comb honey—my, how it did sell! I believe it will pay you to take a section and cut it, in your family trade, and give the ladies a chance to eat a piece one-fourth inch square. Of course, you must charge retail prices to your family trade, and only offer it in case lots (12 pounds), and you must work hardest in the part of your territory where you can get the biggest price.

You can ordinarily get as much in small case lots to a family as the grocer gets for one-pound at a time. You may wonder why; I will tell you.

Nearly all householders are anxious to buy their supplies as fresh as possible from first hands—from the producer. This gives you an immense advantage over the ordinary dealer. People expect only ordinary stuff from a dealer, as he sells so many different things, and sells at them until they are all gone, if it takes a year. With the farmer it is different. He sells his potatoes right from the ground, his honey right from the hive.

As to price, the family ordinarily does not pay much attention to price. They want something good as gold, and are willing to pay well for it.

In writing your circular, it will be of advantage to give a short history of your family as bee-keepers, location and size of apiary, largest crop of honey in one season, queens sent to remote parts of the world, if a queen-breeder; and perhaps a general invitation to call at your home and see your bees, and how you take the honey away from them.

In distributing your printed matter, I think all general distribution is loss of material. I only give circulars and cards along with conversation, and when making calls on individuals, and to parties where I have addressed them on the general or special subjects. As to this you must decide by your own special circumstances and conditions. There are without doubt millions of circulars that are too promiscuously distributed and are a total loss to the one who pays for them.

When you say to a gentleman, "Are you fond of honey at your house?" he answers "No," being perhaps busy at the time, or just thinking "here is another peddler;" now leave him one of your circulars, illustrated perhaps with a honey-extractor, a queen-bee, or what not, and when you are gone he will read it, and next time you call you often have a customer even the months may intervene.

So I will sum up the first part by saying, get personally acquainted, if possible, with every person in your territory. Insist upon everybody tasting your samples. Tell them about your bees, and yourself as related to the bees. Sell them good honey first, last and all the time. Get the highest retail price in your locality. Give them full weight, full measure, and

use no deception of any kind at any time or place. Treat every one as you would treat your brother, or you would wish any one to treat you. Remember that developing a market for honey is a lifetime study, a lifetime work.

If you want some easy, pleasant work for six months, or a year or two, try politics, but stay out of the bee-business.

As to maintaining a market after it is developed, I hardly know what to add to the above. I will say, however, continue to do the same for 20 years, and after that, if you are spared so long, for 20 years more.

You will find some families will tire of honey. To replace their loss, try constantly to get new customers. Try by every means in your power to keep all you get, and get more all the time.

My only fear is that the hearers will say, "It's just as if we had asked him how to succeed and he should answer, 'Why, the way to succeed, of course, is to succeed.'" And it's true;



Herman F. Moore.

you must depend upon your own grit, and push, and originality. Think up new ways of reaching the people. Get out of the old ruts. Follow these lines if its takes all summer, and you will succeed. HERMAN F. MOORE.

Dr. Miller—I think that is one of the subjects which we cannot very profitably discuss here. I think we can get as much from those who have written the papers, and who have had experience, as from those who are here.

Dr. Mason—I would like to say I think Mr. Moore knows what he is talking about. Several years ago he worked in Toledo selling honey, and he knows just how to do it, and he doesn't injure any bee-keeper who lives in the locality where he works, either; in fact, I believe he helped me every time he came.

Letters were then read to the convention from Messrs. R. F. Holtermann, E. S. Lovesy, William Stolley, M. B. Holmes, and others, regretting their inability to be present, and sending greetings and good wishes.

Secretary Mason then read a paper written by Editor H. E. Hill, of the American Bee-Keeper, on

Migratory Bee-Keeping.

I am a firm believer in the philosophy of Mr. Newman, who, with reference to convention papers, once said: "Small sticks will kindle a fire, but large ones will put it out." It is therefore unfortunate that our Secretary should have allotted to me a subject of such limitless proportions; and I earnestly hope he will not shun his obvious duty to assume full responsibility for whatever degree of disappointment that may be occasioned by the presentation of this feature of the program.

Perhaps no subject could have been chosen affording greater scope for elaborate discussion, or capable of more diversified application. If we should follow, in his preparatory rounds, the bee-keeper of our arid Southwest, who, after the bloom of the valley has been blighted by scorching desert-winds, seeks to gain another flow at greater altitude in the mountains; should we fall in with a French bee-caravan, in its nocturnal march to the fields and gardens of the peasants; go with our Scottish friends in their annual tours to the heather with bees; review the experience of Perrine, Baldrige, Flanagan, et al, on the Mississippi, and include the

floating apiaries of the Egyptians, by means of which it was sought to take advantage of the successive development of the flora in the valley of the Nile, more than 2,000 years ago, I fear the "fire" would be extinguished.

The title of our subject savors somewhat of romance and adventure, but there is also a very practical side, as many who have engaged in migratory bee-keeping stand ready, and qualified, to attest. It is this practical side in which we are more particularly interested; for of all the benign attributes of our cherished vocation—the beloved pursuit of bee-keeping—the dollar which may accrue is not the least fascinating to the specialist; if, indeed, it is to any, whether engaged in bee-culture for profit or pleasure.

As has been demonstrated by innumerable instances, bees may be transported with profit, under favorable conditions, to distant pastures; yet I believe heavy expense in moving for a special flow which is anticipated, is rarely warranted, and many cases might be cited to the discouragement of the practice. The advisability of the procedure in each case can better be determined by the apiarist in charge, whose portion it will be to abide the result. The uncertainty of nectar-secretion, even when an abundance of bloom is assured, renders the undertaking more or less hazardous, and especially so when the supply is anticipated from a variable and uncertain source; as, for example, the linden. With the mangrove of the South it is less uncertain, and in favorable seasons the flow is equal in extent to that of the linden under like conditions; hence, with the advantage of natural water-ways to facilitate moving, and where the apiary equipment includes a commodious transport, and where, as a result of earlier activity, a powerful force of workers has accumulated, which, by enforced idleness, through lack of forage, become consumers instead of producers of honey, all of which tend to lessen the possibility of loss and reduce the chances of failure, there is a strong incentive to action.

Impelled by visions of blooming fields known to exist 50, 100 or 200 miles up the coast, and a realization of the possible achievements of such an adequate force of workers, a move determined upon is very hopefully or confidently undertaken; and in many instances the results have justified the effort; occasionally the bee-keeper is handsomely rewarded for his enterprise. In the history of American bee-keeping, as chronicled in our journals, instances of such successful migration are now on record, to the credit of enterprising apiarists in their operations of 1898.

The minor details, with regard to the preparation for moving and handling the product need not be reiterated further. The importance of ample ventilation, pure air, restricted draft, water supply, subdued light, secure confinement, space for the cluster, careful handling, etc., is well known to every one competent to undertake the management of any apiary, whether permanent or portable. It might be well, however, to consider briefly the objects of migration and the conditions which determine its success or failure: First of the important requisites to success, is a thorough knowledge, not of the care and management of bees, alone, but of our fields of operation as well. With these, irrational moves, incurring heavy expense, will not be made; and with them, opportunities are occasionally offered to materially increase our product. Failure, to be sure, may, and sometimes will, through causes over which the apiarist has no control, meet the best of plans. But of what business enterprise may not the same be said?

From personal observation in various parts of the country, I recall but one place the advantages of which I regard as sufficient to warrant the expense which the undertaking involves; and while a continued practical test might disprove my faith in this field and its possibilities, I beg permission briefly to cite the circumstances and conditions upon which it is founded:

Permanently established in a certain locality of the South are apiaries which, for nearly a score of years prior to the freezes of 1894-95, have yielded annually (with but one or two exceptions) an average per colony of not less than 135 pounds of honey. Here the flow comes in May, June, and July. Distant 150 miles, and connected by navigable water-ways, good crops are usually harvested each year during the winter and spring months. Other localities, as easily accessible, not infrequently give a surplus flow through September and October.

If these "stationary" apiaries are a source of profit to their owners, as they evidently are, why may they not be made doubly so through the utilization of such natural advantages?

When, through the great primary cause, innate love of our pursuit, which has inspired its true followers in their noble work of founding the United States Bee-Keepers' Union

—a union that is obviously destined to become the greatest and most powerful organization of bee-keepers on earth—and when through its influence bee-keeping shall have been lifted to its rightful place among the industries of the nation; when our product has become a staple household commodity, and bee-keeping knowledge and methods are brought correspondingly to a higher state of perfection, these opportunities and neglected advantages will be embraced, and, under keen competition, migratory bee-keeping pursued with systematic diligence.

H. E. HILL.

Dr. Mason—In remitting his annual dues, Mr. L. L. Andrews, of California, wrote something about the subject of migratory bee-keeping, which I suppose can go into the report without being read here. [The letter is as follows:—Ed.]

Migratory Bee-Keeping in California.

I am located in the foothills of Riverside county, and am very well situated when we have plenty of rain, but in a season like the present, one is compelled to choose among feeding, moving, or losing his bees. I chose moving, altho a distance of from two to six miles to the sunflower and mustard fields.

There is a great deal of wind here in the summer season, that is very detrimental to the bees working later than 10 o'clock in the direction they would have to go to get to the flowers this year. My mountain range is mostly covered with annual flowers, flax, black sage, dodder or love-vine, white sage, holly, and sumac, in about the order named, all of which were almost a total failure this season. The range I moved to is level, moist land, both pasture and agricultural.

The pasture land produces some flowers, but the cultivated land, as soon as the crops are off, grows up to sunflowers and mustard, besides there is considerable corn, sorghum and alfalfa grown.

When I decided to move I chose 50 of my weakest and lightest colonies, as it was mostly an experiment, and I was afraid to even them up with my stronger and more weighty ones, fearing I might be compelled to feed or lose them all.

I moved them about the middle of June, two months later than I should do another time. Those I left on the old stands had the supers all on (I run for extracted honey), and were in good fix when I moved the others away, and at present I can see no improvement, and some are in not nearly so good condition.

Those I moved have without an exception gone to work and filled up. Most of them were in one story when moved, and I have had to put on supers, and some (probably one-half of them) have filled both, and are now ready to extract, if I chose to do so.

The only mistake I made was in not moving early enough, and not moving all I had. Bees are not unlike people in many respects. For instance, take a colony that is apparently in good, healthy condition, doing very little if anything while the next one to it is storing honey; take it a few miles to new fields, and see how soon they will build up and begin to thrive and store something away for future use. It invigorates and encourages them, and from my experience this season I shall certainly follow migratory bee-keeping in the future.

L. L. ANDREWS.

Dr. Miller—I think the subject of migratory bee-keeping is one of the greatest interest to bee-keepers, and at the same time it is a subject of not the slightest interest. It is of deep interest to bee-keepers of Germany and other places in the old country, where in certain seasons of the year they can go to the heather and large buckwheat regions, and almost double their crops in that way; but it is a matter of not the slightest interest to me, because I do not know of a place where I could move my bees to advantage. It might be a matter of some interest to us to know how many there are here who are personally interested in migratory bee-keeping. There may be a good many, or there may be simply a few. It might be well to ask the question whether you have somewhere within 5 to 30 miles from you where you can move your bees and catch a honey-flow that will pay you for the trouble of moving.

Mr. Spaulding—Would you include out-apiaries?

Dr. Miller—No, I would not, as that is not migratory bee-keeping; but if I take some colonies and move them to some other place to catch a honey-flow that I would not otherwise get, that I would call migratory bee-keeping. How many of those who are here are so situated that they think they could make anything by practicing migratory bee-keeping?

Five persons arose in response to the question.

Mr. Westcott—I think that hardly covers the ground. We do not know exactly whether we will be benefited by migratory bee-keeping or not until we hear something from those

who have had experience. It is this way: I would like to know whether I could move colonies 40 or 50 to 100 miles on the cars or on boats, etc., and make it profitable to move them. Here in Nebraska our honey-flow comes mostly in the fall of the year. This year it did not start until somewhere about the middle of August. Last year we had no honey-flow until September. If we could move our colonies somewhere in the spring, and keep them until heart's-ease comes into blossom, I think it would be a great advantage to us. I would like to know whether we could do it. I would like to have those who understand the matter explain it to us.

Mr. DeLong—I have never moved any bees on the migratory plan. I live in the south-central part of Nebraska, 160 miles from here. In 1894 and 1895 I lost my entire crop of honey, and almost lost faith in my bees also. I went out to investigate the matter, and within 40 to 60 miles of where I lived there was plenty of honey. I have concluded now that I shall never suffer another loss of stores for my bees, if not of surplus honey, for I can always obtain it by going as far east as the Missouri river. This year up to Aug. 15 I had no surplus honey-flow, and when I found a suitable location, the honey came to me also. I anticipated moving out a couple of hundred colonies of bees. I shall never suffer another total loss, for the reason that some part of Nebraska always has a good crop, and I find that when there are other good crops in any portion of Nebraska, the honey-flow is all right, too. I have never known the honey-flow to fall in Nebraska, when there is a reasonable crop-success. I have made my plans to make migratory work of it, whenever the honey-flow doesn't come to my place. This year I am in one of the driest parts of Nebraska, while the south and southeast parts of the State have good crops.

Mr. Hatch—I had some experience with Mr. Mendleson in moving 600 colonies 40 to 60 miles last year. It is customary in that part of the State to move in two directions. The sage is the big honey-plant of California, and all bee-keepers try to get as much of that as they can. Then they move in another direction, into the more arid part of the State, and get the wild buckwheat honey, or they can go down into the lima-bean fields and get the lima-bean honey. Mr. Mendleson moved his bees on very large wagons, furnished with racks, 8 by 16 feet, and then a fence around made of slats, 6 feet high all around, and we would hitch six horses or mules to each load. The wagons are those big California freight-wagons—7-ton wagons; the ordinary farm wagons, such as are used in this country, would not do at all. On those loads he has taken at one time as high as 150 colonies. We moved them in July, and the bees were very strong. They had just finished up on the sage, and the hives were crowded with bees. It was very hot weather; some days the mercury went up to 100°. The hives were fixed with screens over the top, and also one over the entrance; but he has concluded that the one over the entrance is worse than useless. The hives were common 9 and 10 frame Langstroth hives, with swinging frames, and we put spacers in between, something the shape of your fingers, with a slat across the top, so that the spacers shoved down between the frames. Then he puts a screen over the top that has a 2-inch rim around it, leaving a 2-inch space above the frame. If the colony is very strong, he extracts all the honey in the top of the hives and four frames from the lower part of the hives before he fastens the frames. Then he puts on this screen-cover with the 2-inch rim around it. At each end there is an end-piece projecting up $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Then he fastens the cover on, leaving a half-inch space between the cover and the screen. In moving the 600 colonies, there were only 10 broken down. It took three days to make the trip, and on some of those days the mercury must have gone up to 100°. It happened to be extremely warm on some of those days. He got about four tons, I think, of lima-bean honey, but for all that it might be considered a financial failure. The direct loss did not amount to so much, but those colonies that seemed to be all right dwindled wonderfully in the next 10 days. The bees were literally worn out in the trip, so that they didn't survive but a short time, and there was a great loss of queens, also. Yet, considering the drouth of this year, it was in one sense a success, because he got the brood-chambers full of the best kind of food. But if I lived in California 40 years, and had the same opportunity, I would not move bees, only to get winter stores. It is a great annoyance, and is very disagreeable work. It has to be done at night, and it is too much wear and tear on the bees. It just simply saps the life of the bees.

Dr. Miller—Why does Mr. Mendleson think the screen over the entrance is useless?

Mr. Hatch—The bees will crawl in there and die, and the screen over the top seems to work just as well and have the same results.

Dr. Miller—How does he secure so many hives on the wagons? Is there some special provision for that?

Mr. Hatch—He fastens the hives together with what are known in Wisconsin as "butter-tub staples." If you have occasion to fasten your hives together, you will find those very convenient things. But I think we could take small loads on good farm-wagons with two horses, dividing the big load up into three lots, and save at least 12 hours in the trip. It took him three hours in one place to go a mile and a half, where with ordinary farm-wagons he could have driven over it in 20 minutes with 25 hives on the load. And then the wagons would cut through the road. I had been hauling honey and delivering it to the station over the same road, taking a ton at a load, or sometimes a ton and a half, and had gotten over the roads all right; but when those big wagons came to go over they would cut and sink down a foot where the ton-loads had gone over all right. There were some short turns to make, also, and the men would have to stop and dig away so that the big wagons and the long teams could get around. Then they were so tall they were liable to upset. The racks had to go away up above the wheels. They had to have large wheels, and they had to take at least three or four men on each load to balance them in the sidling places. If I was going to move bees, I would take ordinary farm wagons with two horses, and put on what they could haul, and they could get over almost any road.

Dr. Mason—Mr. H. R. Boardman was at our house a few days ago and was talking on this same subject—migratory bee-keeping. He had practiced it to some extent, moving his apiary about 12 miles to catch a honey-flow from buckwheat. He said it didn't pay. It was too much work, and too hard work. Several years ago we moved from the city to a farm, having 75 colonies of bees. It not being much of a honey region, I moved a portion of the bees back to the city, where there was an abundance of sweet clover. It didn't pay.

Mr. Hatch—Did you notice that dwindling of the colonies?

Dr. Mason—It seems to me I did, but it didn't impress itself upon me at the time. I don't think I would ever move my bees again, without some better reason than I had then.

Mr. Rauchfuss—I have had some little experience in this line. We have moved bees into the clover fields, but only 12 or 15 miles. I did the way that has been described. We put about 40 colonies on a hay-rack load. It always paid us. The smallest average we had was 40 pounds, and we have had as much as 160 pounds. It is practically gathered in two or three weeks, and at a time when we could not get any honey where our bees were located. We are in the alfalfa region, and we moved to the clover fields. It has paid us.

Mr. Danzenbaker—I had a little experience. In 1897 I moved 6 colonies of bees from North Carolina to Washington. I stopt in Washington 3 weeks, and the 6 colonies stored 200 pounds. Then I moved them 80 miles by cars into the mountains, and they stored 400 pounds more. I felt that that was a pretty good thing, and that I would this year buy a lot of bees in North Carolina and work them there and then move them direct to the mountains. I think it hardly paid me in Washington, for the reason that the honey was not of as good quality in the city. In moving from Washington to Virginia, it was a very hot day—from 95° to 96°—and while I succeeded in getting the bees safely to the mountains, they dwindled. In about two weeks I noticed that they had shrunk a good deal. I had lost a good many bees, the effect of the heat. Altho it didn't kill the bees outright, it weakened them so that it shortened their lives. This year I intended to move 40 colonies from North Carolina. If I had had a carload I could have gotten a good rate, but to move less than a carload would have cost \$2.25 a hundred pounds. I could buy the bees in Virginia for about \$1.50 a colony. If I had moved them this year, it would have been a failure. While the prospect in Virginia was promising early in the spring, it was the driest season there I have known in nine years. I have come to this conclusion, that if I were in a place where I could put my bees on a wagon and move them through the night, it wouldn't hurt them at all, and it would pay; but if I had to spend three or four days in making the trip, I wouldn't do it.

[Continued next week.]

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

Honey from Cuba—Other Southern Honey.

BY O. O. POPPLETON.

I wish I could have been at the late convention in Omaha, so as to have helped in the discussion which followed the reading of my short paper on "Bee-Keeping in Cuba;" but I will join in it a little now with the pen.

No, I said nothing about foul brood; as there was none there when I was in the island, and I know no more about it now than do others who keep up with bee-literature.

What Mr. Danzenbaker said about the large number of mosquitoes in Cuba was news to me. I cannot imagine where he obtained such news, unless from the "yellow journals." I never saw while there any such numbers of mosquitoes as he speaks of. In fact, I should be heartily glad to trade what mosquitoes we have here on the East Coast of Florida, for what mosquitoes they had when I was in Cuba.

Mr. Whitcomb's idea that "it would not take much patriotism to receive what honey might be sent from Cuba," is, of course, of no force whatever. Hard business facts have more to do with commercial transactions than patriotism. I hardly think Mr. Whitcomb has much knowledge of our honey market, especially in our Eastern markets where most of the Cuban honey is sent, or he would not have hazarded the doubt that it would not affect the price of our honey at all. Cuba is without doubt able to send into our markets an immensely larger amount of honey every year than California has yet done in her best years; and every one who has ever disposed of many large crops of honey in our general markets knows just what that means. It means a shrinkage in price of much more than the half cent a pound Dr. Miller estimates. It is not wisdom to shut our eyes to such plain facts as these. Doing so only deceives ourselves. This is one reason—not all, by any means—why I have always opposed the idea of annexing Cuba to this country.

I am aware that the opinion is quite general among bee-keepers in our Northern States, that "climate has much to do with the flavor of honey," the best flavors coming from the North; also, that "Southern honey has a strong flavor." I doubt either of these opinions being correct.

I am very much within bounds when saying that I have produced over 50,000 pounds of honey in each of three widely different localities—northern Iowa, southern Florida and Cuba—and I have found the three extremes of strong, mild and best-flavored honey here in this semi-tropical central location of the three. The South—or, more accurately speaking from a bee-keeper's standpoint—the Southern honey-field, covers an enormously larger area than does the Northern honey-belt, and contains a very much larger variety of honey-yielding flora. Some of these flowers give us very strongly-flavored honey, some very mild, and some between the two extremes. As none of the species of flowers that give honey in the North yields anything down here, it is impossible to note with absolute accuracy whether climate has anything to do with the flavor of honey; but such white clover honey as I have tested from the extreme southern localities where such honey is obtained, was the same, neither better nor poorer than we got in northern Iowa. This tends to prove that climate is not a factor in determining the flavor of any honey.

We are all of us too apt to judge the entire product of any locality by such portions of that product as we ourselves have handled. There is such a large variety of kinds of honey from the South that very few, if any, of us can speak intelligently of Southern honey as a whole. Nearly all, at least five-sixths, of all Cuban honey that reaches the general markets, is from the bellflower, and is, as I said in my essay, a close second to white clover honey in flavor, and its equal in body and flavor. This all comes during the winter months, and is followed during the spring and summer by a light flow of very dark, strong-flavored honey, nearly all of which is used by the bees themselves.

That soldier that Mr. Stilson quotes as saying that Cuban honey is much inferior to our own, was in Cuba during the summer only, when hives contained this dark honey, and he probably saw nothing of such honey as the great bulk of honey that comes from Cuba is like. A person who sees such

That New Bee-Book Offer on page 765 ought to "make your mouth water," if you haven't already one of the standard books on bee-keeping. Remember, that liberal offer will be withdrawn Dec. 10, and no mistake about it. We couldn't afford to hold it open longer than that, as we expect that the edition may be exhausted before that time. Better write quick if you want Prof. Cook's 450-page, cloth-bound bee-book for only 50 cents! Turn to the offer now, and read it—on page 765.

honey as is in the hives between February and December has no idea of what the main Cuban crop is like.

Dade Co., Fla.



No. 4.—The Care of Bees for Wintering.

BY C. P. DADANT.

Some people are of the opinion that if we have a cold, steady winter, in which the bees remain confined to their hives for several months, there is less danger of winter losses; because less of the bees wander away and get lost. There would be a point in this, if it were not for the danger of the overloading of their bowels with fecal matter which they cannot discharge in the hive, as I mentioned in the previous article, without greatly endangering the life, or health, of the colony. In a very regular atmosphere, where the temperature is such that they are kept quiet naturally, and neither breed nor have the desire of moving about, as in a properly-regulated cellar, there is little danger of their bowels becoming distended; for they consume a minimum, and if the food be of the proper quality they may remain from three to six months without much danger. But we are now considering an out-door wintering, and, in a climate like that of Illinois, it is urgent that the bees be able to take a cleansing flight several times during the bad season.

For this reason we have to keep them in the best possible location as regards warmth, and the hives would best be facing south if possible. We have had much to do with apiaries exposed to all four of the cardinal points, and found great objections to either north, northeast, or northwest exposures. We once placed an apiary on the farm of a friend who had a few hives of his own, most of which faced north, and who had been most unlucky in wintering. He had it in his head that the bees should not be allowed to fly during the winter, and that was the reason of his placing the bees on the north side of his tool-shed. It took but one more winter to convince him of his error. We had a hundred hives located on his farm, and altho the winter was very unpleasant, our loss was small, while over half of his bees died.

The explanation is very easy. When a warm day came, the hives which were exposed to the rays of the sun began to warm up shortly after sunrise, and in the course of a couple hours the bees were ready for a flight, which they could enjoy while the sun was high. But his hives not being placed so as to have the benefit of the sun's rays, could not get sufficiently warm to stir up the bees, until the greater part of the day had been spent, and those bees which did take a flight were in many cases unable to return, owing to the coolness of the afternoon. Those bees, which enjoyed a good flight, were ready for another siege of cold and storm, and could cheerfully pass through some very rough weather; while the colonies which had no flight soon became restless, and lost their bees steadily till they were all gone.

Even when the snow is on the ground, and it looks as if it would be a pity for so many bees to fly and drop on this white sheet, we find that it is the colonies which take the most lively flight that winter best, and we have paid particular attention to this fact.

I would not, however, wish to be understood as desirous of having the bees to fly in spite of adverse conditions; and when snow is on the ground and the colonies comfortably buried in a deep snowpile, they are probably safer than when exposed to the weather; but if the snow is thawing, and the bees likely to be restless from the warmth of the air, I would allow them a flight every time.

Be the weather ever so cold for two, three, four weeks at a time, if your bees can have a good flight once a month, and if their honey is of fair quality, you need fear nothing of the results.

A few winter flights also have the advantage of inducing the bees to breed early, and altho this is sometimes dangerous, yet in most cases the early breeding is a favorable sign, for the possible spring losses are partly made up by the young, hatching bees.

Of all the exposures, I would prefer the south or south-west. Next would be southeast, and then east. But circumstances alter these rules, and the natural shape of the country must be considered. Where a good fence breaks the force of the winds, something is to be gained. The sole objection we have to the east exposure comes from the steady, drizzling, cold rains of early spring, which seem to do more damage than the dry and brisk west winds.

Hancock Co., Ill.



See "Bee-Keeper's Guide" offer on page 765.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

(Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.)

Bottom-Boards in Winter—Hoffman Frames—Plain Sections and Fence Separators.

1. How do you manage about taking the hives off the bottom-boards when you put the bees into the cellar, without disturbing them? Of course you must take them off after you get them down cellar.

2. Have you ever had any experience with the Hoffman frame? and do you think a frame with staples for spacing is better?

3. Did you try no-bee-way sections and fence separators in your T supers the past season? If so, did they work well in them?

4. Will bees winter all right in a good cellar in tight-bottom hives? or will the honey-board have to be raised up a little?

WISCONSIN.

ANSWERS.—1. I don't take them off. The bottom-board is fastened to the hive by tobacco staples, and in the winter there is a good space under the hive, the bottom-board being a shallow box two inches deep, open only at the front end.

2. Yes, I have had Hoffman frames in use for a few years, and have more of them than I wish I had. In a place where propolis does not exist they may be all right, but in such a gluey location as I have they are very troublesome. I think staples as spacers are better, altho having had little experience with staples except as end-spacers. I have a great many frames with common nails as spacers, and like them. A common wire nail $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with a head $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch across is driven in with a gauge that leaves it out just $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch. The ideal nail would be one with a head $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick, so that without any gauge it would drive in just the right distance. Possibly, however, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch is not just the right space, for with that I get brace-combs between the top-bars.

3. I put them on, but the honey crop being a failure I can't tell anything about them.

4. They need too much attention to winter well with the usual summer entrance; get clogged up with dead bees, and they're better anyway with more chance for air. If the shallow summer entrance is left, raising the cover a little (why in the world have you a honey-board on in winter?) will help to make the ventilation all right.

One-Year-Old or Tested vs. Young Queens.

1. Is it true that every queen-breeder knows that tested queens—or, to be more exact—queens that are as much as a year old, do not bear shipment as well as young queens that have just commenced to lay?

2. Is it true that queens that are one year old are quite apt to turn out poorly?

My private opinion is, if the above statements are true, the majority of queen-breeders on this continent are guilty of a lot of deception and falsehood.

B. C.

ANSWERS.—1. I don't know.

2. I don't believe it is true. I suppose, of course, you are speaking of queens that are shipped.

I don't know all about shipping queens, but I see no reason why a queen a year old may not stand a journey as well as a younger queen, providing both queens are in the same condition. If a queen a year old is taken out of a strong colony while she is busy laying 2,000 eggs a day or more, I don't think she will stand the journey so well as a young queen that has not yet reached 300 eggs in a day. On the other hand, I believe a queen a year old that is taken from a nucleus where she is laying 300 eggs a day will stand the journey better than a queen three weeks old that is laying 3,000 eggs a day.

I should be sorry to believe that a majority of queen-breeders are guilty of deception and falsehood. I feel very sure that a lot that I know are honest and honorable men. I confess, however, that I didn't know that a majority of them had expressed themselves as to the relative value of queens at different ages, and I may be wrong in my views, and will be glad if any of them will correct me if I am wrong.

My impression is that in the majority of cases a queen that has just commenced to lay is in good condition for shipping, and it will take some care to have an older queen in the same condition. Taking any queen at random, I'd give a good deal more for her when a week old than when a year old. If for no other reason, because I would have a year more of her life in one case than in the other. But that doesn't cover the case at all. I wouldn't object to paying five times as much for a queen a year, or even two years, old, in some cases, as I would for the same queen at a week old, even if I knew that at the greater age she would not live three months after I got her.

Let me explain: When a week old, there is little in a queen's record except that it is known she is of such and such a mother. But when she is a year old you can tell what has been the year's work of her worker progeny. Suppose the colony of which she is the mother has stored three times as much honey as the average, and you know of no way to account for it except the difference in blood. Don't you see that I'd be willing to give five times as much for her as I would have given for her a year earlier when no one knew yet what she would accomplish. And when she is two years old, and has made the same record as in the first year, I'd give more for her than when only a year old, because I would feel more sure that blood had made the difference. So the extra price paid for a tested queen is not because she will stand shipping better, but because she is known to be good by her performance. Of course, in most cases that testing goes no farther than to know that her worker progeny show her to have been purely mated.

Planting for Honey and to Revive Land—Hives and Supers.

1. As I have two acres of land near my residence in this city, where I keep bees, I would like to sow some honey-plant, which would at the same time tend to revive the land, which is run down by cropping. What would you recommend?

2. What kind of a hive and super arrangement do you use and recommend?

3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of T supers and the section-holder super? and which of the two supers do you recommend? WISCONSIN.

ANSWERS.—1. I doubt if anything will serve your purpose better than sweet clover. It will make a good growth on poor land, even if nothing but yellow clay, and its deep roots drying the second year will leave the soil well opened up. By training them to it, you can have your stock eat sweet clover, altho it seems easier to have them learn to eat the dry hay. I think no one has ever reported a failure to yield honey when sweet clover bloomed, while white clover and most other honey-plants sometimes fail to yield, altho blooming well.

2. I use the 8-frame dovetail to the extent of about 80 hives, and hope to get nearly all my bees into that kind of hive if I live another year. I use the T super. If I had no supers on hand, I might study whether to adopt the T or Ideal super.

3. A T super will take sections of any width. A section-holder made to take a 1½ section will take no other size. A few prefer to have open-side sections. For these the T super will not answer and the section-holder will. A section-holder allows the sections to fit close together, thus holding them square. The T tin holds the sections apart, making it necessary to have little separators at the top to hold the sections square and to avoid having a lot of propolis put between them. Some practice and advise shifting the outside rows of sections to the center when the center ones are sufficiently advanced. This can be done more easily with section-holders than with T supers. I don't think I should thus shift them if I had section-holders. The T tins are perfectly rigid and cannot sag. The bottom-bars of the section-holders may sag. I can fill and also empty T supers with less time and trouble than section-holders. Taken all in all, I decidedly prefer the T super. Whether the Ideal super may be still better is a question not yet decided.

Queenless Colonies.

In June I requeened several colonies, and just about this time the spring flow ended. All were accepted. These were untested queens that came through the mails. In August the fall flow began, and the bees stored the brood-chambers full, but no surplus—in fact, we rarely ever get any surplus from the fall flow in this State, and never get any swarms from this flow. Two of the colonies that had these young queens began

to rear great numbers of drones, queens being very prolific, and the hives were overflowing with bees. I began to think they were going to do the very uncommon thing for this section (swarm) in the fall. Late in September—I don't know the exact date—I saw in front of one of these hives a queen which had been dragged out. I now feared this colony was queenless, so I looked in and saw no queen, but plenty of eggs and brood in all stages, so I lifted only a few frames, and know they were all right, queen or no queen, having plenty of drones on hand.

All went well until this morning (Nov. 7), when looking around in my bee-yard, on the alighting-board I found another queen, with six or eight bees gathered around her; she was dead. This was the same hive referred to above. It would be an awful job to find a queen in this hive now, for but few eggs are being laid, the frames being the Quinby size, and last season several were so heavy and large, and bulged badly, that I would be obliged to cut out in order to handle them.

1. Now, do you suppose these bees are queenless? If so, will they survive the winter and be any good if requeened in the spring? Fruit-bloom begins about March 10 to 15.

2. In fact, don't you believe I have been humbugged, and instead of getting young queens I got some that were two or three years old? Every one of the lot proved to be purely mated. GEORGIA.

ANSWERS.—1. Quite likely the colony is all right and has a young queen. (If your queens were clipt you could tell whether the old one was there or not.)

There were plenty of eggs late in September, so the colony will likely be strong in spring with bees not too old, and if it is queenless it might have a queen given to it with advantage.

2. The chances are that the queens were not old. For some reason, or perhaps whim, it is not such a very unusual thing for bees to supersede a queen when only a few weeks old, and a queen that has gone through the mail is more likely to be superseded on that account.

Colony Deserting—Peculiar Smelling Honey.

1. I had strong colony of black bees to abscond, leaving both sealed and hatching brood. On opening the hive I found uncapped cells of honey to be fermenting. The young had gnawed through the capping, but were held in by the web at the bottom of the cells where there was a small white worm. The hive was well shaded, and the bees bringing in some nectar. Between the quilt and cover was a large ant's nest. What caused the bees to leave? and what is the cause and how can I prevent the white worms at the base of the cells?

2. If a queen is caged and left on top of the brood-frames, will the bees act as if they were queenless?

3. During the honey-flow at this season of the year, my hives of bees emit a peculiar odor or a sour smell, something like old granulated basswood honey. Bees are working on heath-like aster. I can smell them when quite a distance away. What is the cause? TENNESSEE.

ANSWERS.—1. If there was no swarming in the case, and the bees simply deserted the hive, I can't tell you why. Honey fermenting in the cells would hardly cause it, neither would the annoyance of the ants nor of the worms. Possibly, however, the combination of the three may have been so bad that the bees became desperate. Black bees will not defend themselves against worms as will Italians. Get Italian blood and worms will hardly trouble strong colonies.

2. No, and yes. They will not show the distress that is shown by a queenless colony by running all over in search of the queen, but they will in many cases show a feeling of queenlessness by rearing young queens the same as when a queen is killed.

3. There are times when the bees are working on certain flowers (and I can't tell what they are), when an extremely offensive odor is present. I don't know why it smells so, but I suppose it's the odor that belongs to that particular kind of honey, just as buckwheat and other honeys have their peculiar odor.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, revised by The Dadants, is a standard, reliable and thoroughly complete work on bee-culture. It contains 520 pages, and is bound elegantly. Every reader of the American Bee Journal should have a copy of this book, as it answers hundreds of questions that arise about bees. We mail it for \$1.25, or club it with the Bee Journal for a year—both together for only \$2.00.



GEORGE W. YORK, EDITOR.

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GENERAL MANAGER AND TREASURER—Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa.

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NOTE.—The American Bee Journal adopts the Orthography of the following Rule, recommended by the joint action of the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England:—Change "d" or "ed" final to "t" when so pronounced, except when the "e" affects a preceding sound.

There is No Occasion for Jealousy among the bee-journals, says the editor of the Bee-Keepers' Review. The appetite grows by what it feeds upon, and the man who takes and reads a good bee-journal gets so much benefit from it that he is inclined to subscribe for another. Mr. Hutchinson then adds:

"Withholding deserved praise of a contemporary has never helped any journal in the race for fame and fortune. . . . Keep your journal bright, fresh, clean, newsy, helpful, and up-to-date—put some *life* into it, and it will live and prosper, tho there are complimentary notices of other journals in every issue."

And Editor Hutchinson's practice conforms to his preaching in this line, as witness the following item in the same issue:

"The American Bee Journal is giving a most excellently reported account of the Omaha convention. I think it is as good a report of a convention as I have ever read. If you are not a subscriber to the Journal, better take advantage of the offer on the first page of the Review and get this report."

Those Comb Honey Stories that appeared in the New York Evening Post, and which were corrected by Mr. Secor (see page 728), will not likely re-appear in that paper very soon. Mr. Secor has since received the following nice letter of explanation from the editor of the department in the Post, called "Home Thoughts," in which appeared the errors referred to:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1898.

Mr. Eugene Secor, Esq., Forest City, Iowa.—

My Dear Sir:—As a writer of a paragraph concerning the adulteration of honey, your letter to the Evening Post has been referred to me. I made this statement on the strength

of an article on food adulteration duly signed and accredited which came under my notice. I did it conscientiously, because as a mother of four children I felt a regret to learn of this presumable fact. Your letter, however, is authoritative, and I have taken pleasure in making a retracting paragraph, as you will see per enclosed, embodying the main fact of your statement. I shall consider it a favor if you have any little pamphlet that relates to the production of honey which you could send me for my own reading. I agree with you as to the value of honey as food for children, and on my table it appears very often

Very truly yours,

MRS. MARGARET H. WELCH.

Here is the "retracting paragraph" which Mrs. Welch had published in a later issue of the Evening Post:

A statement which is going the rounds of the press, and which was commented on recently in this department, to the effect that even comb honey was not above suspicion of adulteration, is contradicted by those who are in a position to know. In the statement referred to, it was alleged that the cells were imitated in paraffine.

"When," says an expert, "the delicate texture and fragile nature of honey-comb, as made by bees, are realized, it will be easy to understand that it is a mechanical impossibility to make an article in imitation of it that cannot be readily detected. The limit of mechanical ingenuity up to the present time seems to have been reached when the septum, or base of cells, is made of wax on which the bees will construct cells and complete the comb. This is called 'foundation' by the trade, and it is made so thin that it can scarcely be detected from the natural septum made by the bees. Paraffine, however, is never used for this purpose, because this wax melts at a lower temperature than beeswax. The heat of the colony will melt it, and therefore ruin not only the 'foundation,' but the product as well. It is also impracticable to assert that glucose syrup is fed to bees and by them stored in the comb. Bees will not touch glucose syrup unless starving, and then, of course, they are not in proper condition to store honey."

This opinion is from an authority, and may reassure the housekeeper that when she buys honey in the comb she may reasonably expect to get something gathered from flowers by bees. Honey, it is well known, possesses nutritive and medicinal qualities, and it is the opinion of this same expert that if more honey and less cane sugar and candy were eaten by children, there would be fewer intestinal and kidney diseases.

Mrs. Welch has done well in the foregoing. We are very glad we suggested that General Manager Secor write the Evening Post in this case. Now let others who find untruthful statements about honey, just send a markt copy of the paper containing them to Mr. Secor, when he will do as he did in this instance—call for a retraction, and explain matters to those writers and publishers who have been misled by current errors regarding honey. It will go far toward killing many of the falsehoods that are "on the go" through the public press of to-day.

Pure Food Law for Illinois.—Prof. Davenport, Dean of the University of Illinois at Champaign, has sent letters to the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association, asking them to join in a call for a conference at the University, about Dec. 13, to ask the next legislature for a pure food law in this State. This is an important matter, and the State Bee-Keepers' Association ought to be represented. No doubt the Executive Committee will see to it.

Southern Honey and Feeding Glucose.—Editor E. R. Root, in Gleanings for Nov. 15, makes the following corrections in the proceedings of the Omaha convention as reported in this journal:

The stenographic report of the Omaha convention proceedings is unusually full and accurate. I have read nearly all of it, and see very few if any corrections to make. I note, however, in the American Bee Journal (page 660), in the report of this convention, where I speak of the adulteration of honey and the difficulty of feeding bees clear glucose, the reporter makes me say this: "We are trying every year to feed pure glucose to bees. I learned this summer that you could dilute it down with water, and they would take it provided there was nothing else that was coming in." What I meant to say, and what I probably did say, was that we tried

one year to feed pure glucose to bees, instead of our trying to do it every year. This last construction might imply that I had some sinister motive; and after all I have said against glucose honey and glucose in general, this would be rather a travesty on your humble servant.

The editor of the American Bee-Keeper protests (and rightly, too) against the statement wherein I am made to say in the report of the Omaha convention, that "Southern honey has a strong flavor which is liked by some." What I actually said, or at least thought I said, was that *some* Southern honey has a strong flavor. In the general discussion, we were talking about the peculiar flavors of different honeys, and why some preferred a kind of honey that another disliked. I mentioned the fact that buckwheat honey in New York is preferred by some to anything else, and that, in a similar way, there are certain flavors in Southern honeys that are liked by some and disliked by others. Mr. Hill says he would not for a moment attribute to me the "thought of a willful misrepresentation," and that he believes I am "utterly incapable of studied deception." I thank him most sincerely for such a statement; and while I may not deserve it, I try to be what the language implies.

I lay no blame to Mr. York, as it takes a pair of sharp eyes to catch every error that may creep through the stenographer's pencil.

Even if we had "a pair of sharp eyes," or several pairs, it would make no difference, for no one person could remember all that was said in discussion at a national convention. So of course we have to rely upon the stenographer's report. But we are very glad to have necessary corrections made, and would be pleased to receive them direct, so as to publish the corrections as soon as possible after the appearance of the errors.

Saltpeter Rags for Smokers.—Editor Root, in Gleanings, tells in the following how Dr. Miller uses saltpeter rags for lighting the bee-smoker:

While visiting at Dr. Miller's I saw him pull out a piece of rag from his tool-basket, light it with a match, or apparently attempt to light it, and put it down the smoker. There was no flame, and it seemed the rag had gone out.

"Here, that's gone out!" I exclaimed.

"Oh! that's all right," replied the Doctor; "it will go;" and then he proceeded to cram in some planer shavings.

"You will put it out now, I am sure," said I.

"I think not," he replied; and at this he began working the bellows, when it immediately began to send out quite a volume of smoke.

"The rags in our locality do not burn that way," I remarked.

"Perhaps not," returned the Doctor; "but we dip ours in saltpeter water, and then dry them. See? Just the moment the flame of a match touches the rag it will catch fire and stay lighted."

Dr. Miller formerly soaked his rotten wood in saltpeter water, and then after it was dry used it for lighting his smoker. But the rag lights instantly, and is then pushed into the smoker. No cramming in of other fuel will put it out. This saves much annoyance in lighting the smoker.

Ordinances Prohibiting Bee-Keeping.

For the benefit of bee-keepers who may be annoyed by their city officials attempting to pass ordinances against bee-keeping, we take the following from a local newspaper of Riverside, Calif., dated Oct. 1, 1898:

City Attorney Purlington rendered the following opinion:

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the City of Riverside.

GENTLEMEN:—Some time ago you referred to me the question whether an ordinance prohibiting the keeping of bees within the city of Riverside would be valid.

I have been unable to find but one decision directly in point, and that is the case of the city of Arkadelphia vs. Clark, decided by the Supreme Court of the State of Arkansas, June 22, 1889. The court held that neither the keeping, owning nor raising is in itself a nuisance within a city, but whether they are so or not is a question to be judicially determined in each case. Such an ordinance undertakes to make each act a nuisance without regard to the fact whether it is so or not, or whether bees in general have become a nuisance in the city. Such an ordinance is therefore too broad, and invalid. From

the reasoning in the opinion, and from the authority cited in the brief submitted to the court, I am of the opinion that an ordinance of the kind would be held unconstitutional by the courts of this State.

It may be well to preserve the foregoing legal opinion for future use. It might come handy if at a time when some would-be-great "city fathers" make an attempt to destroy bee-keeping within their city limits. Bee-keeping is not a general nuisance just yet.

Honey and Health.—An eminent medical authority says honey should again occupy at least part of the empire unjustly wrested from it by sugar, says an exchange from Germany. Sugar is undigested, and taken pure is injurious, producing flatulency, acidity of stomach, and sick headache. Pastries prepared with much sugar, taken in large quantity, spoil the stomachs of children, and even of adults. Those who have stomach troubles can endure the least quantity of sugar. The small amount of muriatic acid in the healthy stomach can transform but a small amount of sugar, any surplus over this disturbs the entire alimentary canal for days. The sugar contained in honey is already transformed, so it may be taken in large quantities by children and invalids. Where children are fed with cow's milk, honey should be added, for cow's milk is not as sweet as human milk.



MR. JAS. A. STONE, of Sangamon Co., Ill., Secretary of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association, sent us a dollar for the Langstroth Monument Fund last week.

MR. J. A. PEARCE, of Kent Co., Mich., writes:

"I fully endorse the idea of putting bees out early in the spring, say from the first to the middle of March."

MR. T. R. JOSLIN, of Douglas Co., Nebr., wrote us Nov. 21:

"I have had a grand success with my bees this season, and I give the credit to the 'old reliable' American Bee Journal."

THE A. I. ROOT CO. had a fire scare at their factory the night of Oct. 29. But owing to their efficient automatic fire-equipment no great damage was done. We congratulate them upon their escape from a serious conflagration.

MR. W. W. WHIPPLE, of Arapahoe Colo., wrote us Nov. 7:

"I do not want to miss a single number of the American Bee Journal, as it is the one thing I rely upon for up-to-date information in bee-keeping, and I do not see how any one can get along without it."

MR. H. W. BUCKBEE, of Rockford, Ill., proprietor of the Rockford Seed Farms, is one of the leading florists and seedsmen in all the West. Nov. 19 he expressed us a large box of most beautiful flowers—roses and chrysanthemums of several varieties. We loaned them the next day for pulpit decoration, and they were greatly admired by the church people. Mr. Buckbee will soon be found among our most reliable advertisers again, and we trust our readers will remember him when in need of anything in his line.

MR. J. H. MARTIN (Rambler) has lately wheeled from California over into Oregon, in which State he hoped to do a good deal of wheeling, but it seems he encountered such wet weather that he had to do most of his traveling by rail. During his rail trip from Roseburg to Salem the railroad company sent his bicycle off in a direction that he intended it should not go. When he presented his check for it at Salem he was not able to get it. He had to proceed to Portland

mourning the loss of his wheel. But the wandering wheel was found later.

We understand that Mr. Martin expected to make a hurried trip among the bee-men of Oregon and Washington, and then take the steamer at Seattle for San Francisco. Owing to the continuous wet weather he will hardly be able to call on many of the northern apiarists.

MR. JOS. BEAUDRY, of Quebec, Canada, sent us \$1.00 Nov. 23, for the Langstroth Monument Fund. There is room for more dollars in this Fund, and we should think that all who can afford to do so would contribute their share promptly. All that is sent to us on that account will be forwarded at once upon receipt to the proper place.

EDITOR EMERSON T. ABBOTT, of the Modern Farmer and Busy Bee, is on the program for Thursday, Dec. 8, at 7:30 p.m., at the 41st annual meeting of the Missouri Horticultural Society, to be held at Columbia, Mo., beginning Dec. 6. His subject is "Bees in Relation to Horticulture." Mr. Abbott will interest those horticulturists, and they will ever afterward be better friends to bees and bee-keeping.

MR. J. H. TICKENOR, of Crawford Co., Wis., writing us Oct. 29, had this to say:

"I like the American Bee Journal very much. It is certainly a money-saver to everyone that 'bee-leeves,' to the Jew first and also to the Gentile. I like the short method of spelling adopted by the Bee Journal. I also like criticisms, for they are educative, but I think the majority of the bee-keeping fraternity would be with me in saying: Let's not jangle through the Journal, or elsewhere. I have a six-months' boy whose name is Victor Joseph Langstroth."

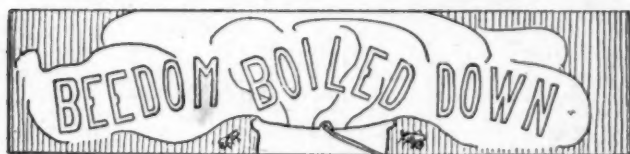
MR. GEO. W. BLAIR, of Mason Co., Mich., when renewing his subscription for 1899, and also taking advantage of our \$1.50 offer for both the Bee Journal and Prof. Cook's "Bee-Keepers' Guide" (see page 765), wrote as follows:

"It makes me feel kind of guilty to get it so cheap. Couldn't do without the Bee Journal, you know."

Yes, that \$1.50 offer is enough to make a fellow "feel kind of guilty" when he accepts it, but that's all right—just come on with your orders until Dec. 10, when the offer will positively be withdrawn.

SOMNAMBULIST, in the Progressive Bee-Keeper, gives this comment on facing honey:

"Among the correspondents of the bee-journals one finds a good deal of tit for tat on facing honey. While we cannot be too scrupulous about having the different sections which constitute a case of honey, of equal merit, there are but few of us who can refrain from putting the most beautiful to the front. 'Tis simply human nature that, in displaying any of our belongings, either to a prospective buyer or the every-day family visitor, to bring out in bold relief the best we have. The people are few and far between who are anxious to bring defects into the glare of the searchlight, unless, indeed, it be those of an enemy."



The Value of Foundation in Sections lies chiefly, according to the belief of Editor Hutchinson, of the Bee-Keepers' Review, in the fact that "in a heavy flow the use of foundation enables the bees to furnish storage for honey that could not be stored if comb were built naturally." He does not agree with the belief that worker-comb looks better in sections than drone-comb.

Immunity to Stings.—In response to a circular sent out by Dr. Langer to German bee-keepers, 144 had become insensible to the effect of stings, nine claimed they had been so from infancy, and 26 declared that they had the same sensibility as at the beginning of their apicultural career. The number of stings required to reach immunity varied; some required only 30, and others 100 or more.—Prakt. Wegweiser.

Comparative Quantity of Comb and Extracted Honey.—In the discussion at the Ontario convention, last year, with 75 percent of the honey sealed before extracting, Mr. Hall thought little more extracted than comb honey could be secured; Mr. Post thought about 65 of comb to 100 extracted, Mr. Picket 60 or 65 of comb to 100 extracted, and Mr. Darling thought less was secured in sections because bees disliked working in such small spaces.—Canadian Bee Journal.

Do Bees Move Eggs or Larvæ?—Referring to what Doolittle says about bees moving larvæ (American Bee Journal, page 578), Critic Taylor, of the Bee-Keepers' Review, thinks the testimony strong in favor of the belief that workers do move larvæ, and says he has been watching for just such cases for years, and in some cases thought he saw evidence in favor of such moving, but continued observation showed him his error. So he registers doubts as to Doolittle's correctness.

The Building of Drone-Comb.—I. W. Beckwith says, in the Bee-Keepers' Review, that his experience is at variance with the rule that queenless colonies build mainly drone-comb. He divides colonies and allows the queenless part to fill the hive with combs while the queen is maturing, and finds very little drone-comb built unless the bees are hopelessly queenless. He quotes Dadant as saying: "If all, or part, of the store-combs of a hive are removed, the bees will rebuild large cells, at least three times out of four." And says his experience is the reverse of this, for when he removes most of the combs from a populous colony it is always replaced with worker-comb. But are these last the "store-combs" that Dadant speaks of, Mr. Beckwith?

Improving Our Honey-Resources.—"If one-half the energy that is now expended in inventing new hives and other appliances," says Ed Jolly in American Bee-Keeper, "searching for new races of bees, breeding for beauty, etc., were turned to the betterment of the resources of the country, bee-keeping as a business would be a more lucrative one"—a proposition that is hard to gainsay. He advises sowing white clover seed along roadsides and streams, fence-corners, pasture fields, and through the woods. Also starting linden trees. In the fall, rake the old rotted leaves from the ground in the forest, stir the soil a little with a rake, then sow the seeds and cover lightly with well-rotted leaves or compost. A year later the seedlings may be transplanted. Slips may be cut in early spring, stuck in a marsh or wet ground, and the following spring they will be found rooted.

Boiled-Down Laziness.—Critic Taylor, in the November Bee-Keepers' Review, says he is sometimes discouraged in the work of a critic, because there is so much careless statement and careless editing that ought to be reformed. As a good example of both, he refers to page 618 of the American Bee Journal, and quotes as follows:

"Critic Taylor, speaking of Doolittle's plan of preventing after-swarms, said: 'Perhaps Doolittle is led to practice his method from the fact that he is largely using the Gallup hive and wishes to engage others toward a favorable opinion of that hive.'"

Mr. Taylor says he could never have written such absurd nonsense, and is somewhat at a loss to know whether to attribute the misrepresentation to carelessness or impotent malice. Neither, Mr. Taylor; it was laziness—pure, boiled-down laziness. On page 268 of the Review, Mr. Doolittle gave as a paraphrase of what Mr. Taylor had written: "Perhaps Taylor is led to practice his method from the fact that he is largely using the Heddon hive," etc.; and instead of turning back to see what Mr. Taylor had actually written, it was an easier, and a much lazier, way, to jump at the conclusion that, in paraphrasing, Mr. Doolittle had merely changed the proper names, and that conclusion was unfortunately acted upon. What Mr. Taylor actually did write was this:

"Perhaps Doolittle is led to practice this method from the fact that he is largely engaged in the production of queens, since by this process he gets plenty of good queen-cells almost ready to hatch."

Which goes to show that it is not always easy to look upon a paraphrase and construct therefrom the thing paraphrased. It was a case of unpardonable carelessness and laziness, for which a thousand apologies are hereby tendered to Mr. Taylor, with many thanks for being let off so easy, and a promise never again to work backward from a paraphrase.

Every Present Subscriber of the Bee Journal should be an agent for it, and get all other bee-keepers possible to subscribe for it. See 6 big offers on page 746.

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GENERAL ITEMS

Shallow Extracting-Frames, Etc.

In Mr. Deacon's article on extracting-frames, on page 563, he states that the Root shallow extracting-frames are $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. If he will examine their catalogs of 1897 and 1898 he will find that the only shallow extracting-frames listed by the Roots are of the "sensible depth" of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; in fact, just the same depth as the Heddon frames.

My bees did fairly well this year. I wintered four colonies, lost none, and increased to nine, besides selling a number of queens and a few frames of bees. They averaged 75 pounds each of comb honey. There are about 100 colonies in all near here, and several bee-keepers report a poor crop, due, I think, to the "let them alone" policy.

E. F. ATWATER.

Yankton Co., S. D., Nov. 18.

Fair Season.

I got the bee-fever four years ago, and have at present 8 strong colonies of hybrids and one Italian. The past season was fair. Last year was extra good, which started many new bee-keepers this year. My bees are all in Cary-Simplicity hives, which seem to be the standard in this section. There were very few swarms this year.

ALBERT HEDLER.

New Haven Co., Conn., Nov. 18.

A Lady Bee-Keeper's Report.

I commenced the season of 1898 with 31 colonies in good condition, wintered on the summer stands. I kept them from swarming as much as I could, but they increased to 45 colonies. I have doubled some, and have now 36 good colonies. My honey crop this season, as nearly as I can estimate it, is about a ton. The early honey was very dark. The rain spoiled the early white clover, but when the basswood commenced it came very rapidly, and my sympathy was not with the busy bee, but with the busy bee-keeper. I had 1,000 pounds of basswood mix with a little white clover, but the last that I took off was yellowed a little with the early corn-blossoms.

The late honey crop was very light, owing to the drouth in this part of the State.

I like the Bee Journal's reform in spelling ever so much; and I shall watch the Journal this winter very closely to learn all I can about managing the plain section and fence separator. So let all the lights shine on that subject, for I, for one, want my honey to look as well as any one's when it goes to market. **MRS. PAUL BARRETTE.**
Crawford Co., Wis., Nov. 16.

Bees in Fair Condition.

Bees in this vicinity (Marion Co., Ind.) are in fair condition to go through the winter, altho the quality of the stores is not A No. 1. My bees in Vanderburgh county are in winter quarters, with an average of 40 pounds of stores per colony. The regiment of which I have been a member (159th Ind. Vol.) is to be mustered out Nov. 23, and we will all get home for a turkey on Thanksgiving. Pennsylvania seems to be about the best honey State I was in in the East.
Nov. 18. J. C. WALLENMEYER.

Best Crop in Six Years.

Mr. Holtermann has not said too much of the honey-flow in this part of our country, if we can judge by our own locality. Indeed, it is the first crop I have had in six years, since I began, and we are near the 76th latitude north.

Last year I had 21 colonies in the spring, increased them to 29 in buckwheat time



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Crimson Clover	.55	.90	2.00	3.50

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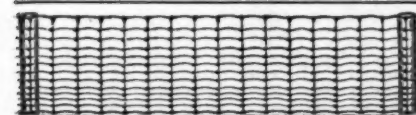
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(about Aug. 7), and had 150 pounds surplus of that dark stuff—not a drop of clover honey on account of it being killed by a big spring frost.

This year my bees were not very strong. I lost 5 colonies in spring, but there was so much dandelion bloom, that bees began to swarm May 31 till the middle of July. Clovers began to yield June 8, and it lasted until the middle of the next month. The strongest part of the honey-flow was in the beginning of that month.

I harvested 2,500 pounds of clover extracted honey, and 1,200 pounds of buckwheat; that source yielded 12 days, but was not good. My best colony gave me 215 pounds; the largest yield prior to that was 107 pounds of extracted honey. I have now 51 colonies in good wintering condition, which are in the cellar.

Extracted honey sells in Montreal at, white, 6½ to 10 to 12 cents at retail; dark, 5 to 10 cents; comb honey, 8 to 12½ cents.

Last year was your turn for a good honey year; this year it was ours.

JOS. BEAUDRY.

Quebec, Canada, Nov. 23.

Bees Did Fairly Well.

Bees in this section of the State did fairly well the past season, considering that we had a spell of rainy weather in the spring, in the time of fruit-bloom. We get our honey mainly from white clover, altho maple, greasebrush, fireweed, huckleberry bloom, etc., contribute their share of it, most seasons.

A number of bee-trees are found in the woods. Out of a dozen or more trees I have cut this year, I think one (a large hollow cedar) is worth mentioning. They had 6 combs from the ground up 8 feet high, the widest one (in center) being 11 inches, diminishing on both sides to 3 inches. They had about 175 pounds of honey stored.

I like the American Bee Journal first-rate; I think it is well worth the subscription price to any bee-keeper.

AND. OLSON.

Jefferson Co., Wash., Nov. 15.

Report for the Past Season.

I started in last spring with 20 colonies, increased to 45, and caught 6, making 51. I put on 1,500 one-pound sections, and got 200 pounds of honey, principally basswood and buckwheat. Bees are in good condition for winter.

I have wintered my bees in a shed for three years; I lost only one colony from starvation last winter. The dimensions of the shed are—length 64 feet, width 5½ feet; front, 4½ feet high; rear 3½ feet high. I place hives in rows 8 inches high from the ground, and 3 inches apart, and one foot space back of the hives, and then put on chaff cushions and pack the hives in chaff, then nail boards ½ to ¾ of the way down in front, so that the bees can fly out any time they see fit. I take the bees out of this shed about April 10. I use the 8-frame Langstroth hive, and run for comb honey exclusively.

The American Bee Journal is a very welcome visitor.

ANDY SCRIMGER.

Floyd Co., Iowa, Nov. 23.

Good Season—Sweet Clover.

We have had a very good honey season. White clover was never so plentiful before as last summer, and was in bloom for three months, but it was too dry at the end of the season, so the bees had to work mostly on sweet clover, which was in bloom until the first part of November. The beginning of October I gave the bees extracted combs to clean out, and at the end of the month most of them were filled with fine honey. I think sweet clover is the only honey-plant we may depend on. But the city officers are keeping it down very close. Last summer when I came home at 9 o'clock in the morning, I found three men, armed with scythes, engaged in cutting down my sweet clover, which grew along the street. I

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This Emerson stiff-cloth-board Binder for the American Bee Journal we mail for 60 cents; or will send it with the Journal for one year—both for \$1.50. It is a very fine thing to preserve the copies of the Bee Journal as fast as they are received. If you have the "Emerson," no further binding is necessary.

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COOK'S "BEE-KEEPERS' GUIDE"
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You ought to have a good bee-book, if you haven't one already. Prof. A. J. Cook's Manual, or "Bee-Keepers' Guide," is one of the very best published to-day. It is bound substantially and neatly in cloth, contains over 450 pages, and retails at \$1.25 a copy, postpaid. But we are going to make you an offer, **for the next three weeks** (positively ending Dec. 10), that will open your eyes. Here it is:

To every subscriber who before Dec. 10 will pay his subscription to the American Bee Journal to the end of next year (1899) we will mail a copy of Prof. Cook's "Bee-Keepers' Guide" for only 50 cents extra. That is really getting a dollar-and-a-quarter bee-book for only 50 cents. Can you afford to miss such a chance as that?

Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.



Ho, for Omaha!

As we have many customers in the Northwest, and believing they will appreciate the low freight rates obtained by purchasing goods from a railroad center nearer to them than we are, getting a direct through-freight rate, thus cutting the freight in half, we have established a branch house at 1730 South 13th St., Omaha, Neb., where we will keep a complete line of all Apian Supplies, the same as we do at Higginsville, Mo. With the quality of our goods, we believe most bee-keepers in the West are already acquainted, but to those who are not, we will say that our goods are par excellence. Polished, snowy-white Sections, beautiful straw-colored transparent Foundation, Improved Smokers and Honey Extractors, and all other first-class goods, are what we sell. Kind and courteous treatment and honorable dealing our motto. On these bases, we solicit an order, feeling sure that if we sell you one bill of goods you will be our customer in the future.

PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER, 50c per year. "Amateur Bee-Keeper," 25c. Both for 65c., postpaid. Sample copy of the PROGRESSIVE free, and a beautiful Catalog for the asking.

Address, **Leahy Manufacturing Company,** Higginsville, Mo., or
1730 South 13th St., Omaha, Neb.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

26c Cash Paid for Beeswax.

This is a good time to send in your Beeswax. We are paying **26 cents a pound — CASH** — upon its receipt. Now, if you want the money PROMPTLY, send us your Beeswax. Impure wax not taken at any price.

Address as follows, very plainly,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,
118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Page & Lyon Mfg. Co. New London, ——— Wisconsin,

Operates two sawmills that cut, annually, eight million feet of lumber, thus securing the best lumber at the lowest price for the manufacture of

Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

They have also one **One of the Largest Factories** and the latest and most-improved machinery for the manufacture of.

Bee-Hives, Sections, Etc.,

that there is in the State. The material is cut from patterns, by machinery, and is absolutely accurate. For Sections, the **clearest and whitest Basswood** is used, and they are polished on both sides. Nearness to Pine and Basswood forests, and possession of mills and factory equip't with best machinery, all combine to enable this firm to furnish the

Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.

Send for Circular and see the Prices on a Full Line of Supplies.

Please mention the American Bee Journal.

7Atf

Please mention the Bee Journal when writing
Advertisers.

asked them what authority they had in cutting down my clover? They answered, "The street commissioner," and that they were told to clean every street from weeds.

I live on a 5-acre farm surrounded by larger farms; our street leads into the country, and is not graded. Nearer town, on the main street, Canada thistles and milkweeds are found in great abundance, which they think are not so dangerous as sweet clover!

My bees are in their winter quarters on the summer stands since the first of November; boxes lined with coffee sacks and straw board are put around the hives. Nov. 2, 3, 5 and 8 I noticed them carrying in pollen, and on the 10th we had a severe snow-storm. To-day (Nov. 21) the bees are carrying pollen again. CHAS. DUCLOS.

Saginaw Co., Mich.

Against Importing Apis Dorsata.

I have read in the American Bee Journal and Gleanings so much about Apis dorsata. I never paid much attention to it, as I had an idea that the writers on that subject would find out sooner or later what a great mistake they make to entertain the idea of importing those bees to the United States. We have no State in the Union where this bee could live and prosper. It requires a very hot climate, say 75 degrees about the lowest.

Now you will be astonished at the reason why. This I will explain in a few words. The large bees of the Philippines, or Apis dorsata, will not stay in any box or hollow tree, but will build their combs in the woods on branches of trees, etc., sometimes 1½ yards long by one yard wide. I saw some such 30 years ago when I was in the Philippines. I spoke to Manila men about it, altho I had no idea of keeping bees at that time, and they told me that they never will stay in a box; even if you put them in a box they will go to the woods and make their nest in the branches of trees. Now bring them to this country in a box, open it in the summer time and they will leave and go to the woods, and build combs on branches of trees; and as soon as the winter sets in they will perish, even here in Louisiana, where the mercury goes very seldom below 30 degrees.

I hope this explanation will be satisfactory, and that Apis dorsata will be let alone. Even Cuba, I think, is too cool for them, as the Philippines are a great deal warmer during the whole year.

J. H. HEMPEL.

St. John Parish, La., Nov. 22.

Illinois State Convention Report.

Our meeting of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association is again a thing of the past. The attendance was not large, but we hope for much good to result from it. Hon. N. E. France, State Inspector of Apiaries, of Wisconsin, was with us, and we are sure he was of great use to the Association in the advice he gave as to the manner of procedure to secure a foul brood law in our State, such as they have in Wisconsin.

The election of officers took place on the first day, resulting the same as last year, viz.:

President, J. Q. Smith, of Lincoln; 1st Vice-President, C. P. Dadant; 2nd Vice-President, A. N. Draper; 3rd Vice-President, S. N. Black; 4th Vice-President, Geo. Poindexter; 5th Vice-President, Geo. W. York; Treasurer, Chas. Becker; Secretary, Jas. A. Stone, of Bradfordton.

On motion, the Executive Committee (which is by the constitution the President, Secretary and Treasurer) was made the committee on premium list, and later was also made the committee on legislature. It was voted that they be instructed to so frame the Act in the foul brood law, as to have the Governor appoint a State Inspector of apiaries, as recommended by the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association; whereupon the Association voted to recommend our President, J. Q. Smith, of Lincoln, in case a foul brood law is enacted.

If Illinois bee-keepers want a foul brood

HONEY * FOR * SALE.



Best White Alfalfa Extracted...

ALL IN 60-POUND TIN CANS.

This is the famous white extracted honey gathered in the great Alfalfa regions of the Central West. It is a splendid honey, and nearly everybody who cares to eat honey at all can hardly get enough of the Alfalfa extracted.

Prices are as Follows:

A sample by mail, 8 cents in stamps, to pay for package and postage. By freight—One 60-pound can, 8 cents per pound; 2 cans, 7½ cents per pound; 4 or more cans, 7¼ cents per pound. Cash must accompany each order.

This honey is **ABSOLUTELY PURE BEES' HONEY**, the finest of the kind produced in this country.

We would suggest that those bee-keepers who did not produce any honey for their home demand the past season, just order some of the above, and sell it. And others, who want to earn some money, can get this honey and work up a demand for it almost anywhere. The Circular, "HONEY AS FOOD," will be a great help in creating customers for honey.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

We want

EVERY BEE-KEEPER

.....To have a copy of.....

Our 1898 Catalog

Send us your name and address and we will take pleasure in mailing you a copy!

G. B. LEWIS CO., WATERTOWN, WIS.

Special Agent for the Southwest—

E. T. ABBOTT, St. Joseph, Mo.

Mr. Abbott sells our Hives and Sections at factory prices.

THE "NOVELTY" POCKET-KNIFE!



Your Name on the Knife.—When ordering, be sure to say just what Name and Address you wish put on the Knife.

The **NOVELTY KNIFE** is indeed a novelty. The novelty lies in the handle. It is made beautifully of indestructible celluloid, which is as transparent as glass. Underneath the celluloid, on one side of the handle is placed an **AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL** reminder, and on the other side, name and residence of the Subscriber.

The material entering into this celebrated knife is of the very best quality; the blades are handforged out of the very finest English razor-steel, and we warrant every blade. The bolsters are made of German silver, and will never rust or corrode. The rivets are hardened German silver wire; the linings are plate brass; the back springs of Sheffield spring steel, and the finish of handle as described above. It will last a lifetime, with proper usage.

Why purchase the Novelty Knife? In case a good knife is lost, the chances are, the owner will never recover it; but if the Novelty is lost, having name and address of owner, the finder will return it; otherwise to try to destroy the name and address, would destroy the knife. If traveling, and you meet with a serious accident, and are so fortunate as to have one of the Novelties, your pocket KNIFE will serve as an identifier; and in case of death, your relatives will at once be apprised of the accident.

How appropriate this knife is for a Christmas, New Year or birthday present! What more lasting memento could a mother give to a son, a wife to a husband, a sister to a brother, a lady to a gentleman, or vice versa, a son to a mother, a husband to a wife, a brother to a sister, or a gentleman to a lady—the knife having the name of the recipient on one side! The accompanying cut gives a faint idea, but cannot fully convey an exact representation of this beautiful knife; as the "Novelty" must be seen to be appreciated.

How to Get this Valuable Knife.—We send it postpaid, for \$1.00, or give it as a Premium to the one sending us three new Subscribers to the **BEE JOURNAL** (with \$3.00), and we will also send to each new name a copy of the Premium Edition of the book "Bees and Honey." We club the Novelty Knife with the **BEE JOURNAL** for one year, both for \$1.90.

Any Name and Address Put on the Knife.

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,
CHICAGO, ILLS.**

law they must, one and all, put their shoulders to the wheel, or it cannot be made to revolve.

Following the suggestions of our good friend, Hon. N. E. France, it is necessary that all bee-keepers of Illinois who are interested in the enactment of a foul brood law, address a letter on the subject to the Executive Committee of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association (through the secretary at Bradfordton), stating the approximate number of colonies in their county; the amount of honey produced in a favorable year, and its value; how many persons are partly, and how many totally, dependent upon bee-keeping for a maintenance; what you know about foul brood and its ravages, etc.

Let every bee-keeper in the State pile up just such letters before the committee as will have the desired effect upon the legislature; and in addition let every bee-keeper make a special request of their Representatives that they favor such a law.

If bee-keepers throughout the State will follow this request, it will save the expense to an empty treasury of further postage, which we would be compelled to call on bee-keepers to furnish, and those who have had foul brood in their apiaries would be the first to respond. So do it immediately, and let's have the law. **JAS. A. STONE, Bradfordton, Ill.**

Good Year and Honey Fine.

This has been a good year. The honey is fine. I am getting \$3.25 per case for No. 1 amber, and \$4.25 per case for fancy white comb. Congratulations and best wishes for the **American Bee Journal**.

**ERNEST W. HALSTEAD,
Jackson Co., Miss., Nov. 22.**

Poorest Season in Eight Years.

My report is a poor one. I had 10 colonies, spring count, and have four now. The neighbors sprayed their fruit-trees and killed my bees till I had six. I have been doubling them up, and have two colonies that I think will pull through, and two that are in poor condition. This has been the poorest honey-year since I have kept bees—eight years; I did not get a pound of honey this year. Prospects are good for next year. **W. M. DANIELS**

Wood Co., Ohio, Nov. 22.

Convention Notices.

New York.—The tenth annual meeting of the Ontario Co., N. Y., Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in Canandaigua, N. Y., Dec. 8 and 9, 1898. An interesting program is in course of preparation. All interested in bees or bee-keeping are invited to attend. **Beilona, N. Y. RUTH E. TAYLOR, Sec.**

Ontario.—The annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in Guelph, Dec. 6, 7 and 8, 1898. Owing to the Guelph Fat Stock Show, the Guelph Poultry and Pet Stock Show, and the Experimental Union meeting on the same dates, there will be a large meeting of bee-keepers, and each association will be a help to the other, as many are interested in all the different meetings. All are cordially invited to attend the meetings. **W. COUSE, Sec. Streetville, Ont.**

Queen-Clipping Device Free



The Monette Queen-Clipping device is a fine thing for use in catching and clipping queens' wings. We mail it for 25 cents; or will send it **FREE** as a premium for sending us **ONE NEW** subscriber to the **Bee Journal** for a year at \$1.00; or for \$1.10 we will mail the **Bee Journal** one year and the Clipping Device.

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,
118 Michigan Street, - CHICAGO, ILL.**

What Others Think Of the Bee-Keepers' Review.

MY BEE-KEEPING FRIEND:—If you really knew how good a journal the Bee-Keepers' Review has become, you would soon be one of its subscribers. It is my honest belief that in calling your attention to its merits, I am doing you (as well as myself) a *real benefit*. One way in which I can do this is by allowing you to see what others think of it. During the past year I have received hundreds of letters praising the Review; and from them I select the following:

The Review was never quite equal to what it is now. I was just glancing over a bundle of letters when my eye took in the last number of the Review that the clerk had laid on the desk. The letters were immediately put down and the Review taken up. After I had glanced through it pretty thoroughly the questions came to me, "What makes the Review so crisp, and why is it that I take it up so quickly when it comes? Is it because the editor quotes very largely from Gleanings in his Extracted Department? No, not exactly, altho that is a delicate compliment to Gleanings, it is because the editor throws his whole being into his paper. He loves it and his readers.—E. R. Root, editor of Gleanings.

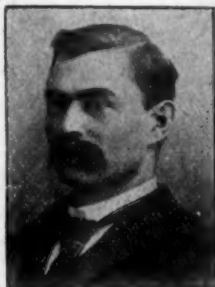


Under the keen competition which now obtains among high-class periodicals, any marked degree of success comes only to the publisher of peculiar adaptability. The uninterrupted progress of the Review may be attributed to a rare combination of the qualifications possessed by its editor and publisher, so essential to up-building of a popular, bee-keepers' magazine. An active mind, ever vigilant in behalf of its patrons, backed by mechanical genius and mature experience in the apian, together with a clear, pleasing style of expression; modest, yet unaffectedly dignified and business-like; with a most delicate conception of the beauties of Nature and harmony in art, cannot but be productive of a work most gratifying to the cultured tastes which spring from that sublime conception of Nature which is an inherent part of every true bee-master.—H. E. Hill, editor American Bee-Keeper.



a clear, pleasing style of expression; modest, yet unaffectedly dignified and business-like; with a most delicate conception of the beauties of Nature and harmony in art, cannot but be productive of a work most gratifying to the cultured tastes which spring from that sublime conception of Nature which is an inherent part of every true bee-master.—H. E. Hill, editor American Bee-Keeper.

Dear Hutchinson, I have been intending for some time to write you my appreciation of the Review, but this has been an exceptionally busy season with us, and the writing has been put off until now. Permit me to congratulate you on the splendid journal that you are making. When you started out with the eight extra pages I had my apprehensions as to your being able to keep them filled with the interesting matter for which the Review has been so generally noted, but I am pleased to notice that there has been no deterioration. Your correspondents are the best apiarists of our land; and nearly all of the new thoughts and ideas in apiculture come to us now through the Review. With the best of wishes for your success, I am, yours truly, R. B. Leahy, editor of the Progressive Bee-Keeper.



I suppose publishers are like ordinary mortals in that they appreciate words of commendation from the reading public to which they cater; therefore, I beg to say, I like the Review, and here are some of the reasons why I like it:



First.—Because it is well edited.

Second.—Because it is well printed on good paper.

Third.—Because its contributors are among the best writers on bee-culture in America.

Fourth.—Because it has no fads.

Fifth.—Because it has high ideals of literary style and at the same time tries to be helpful to practical bee-keepers.

Sixth.—Because I like its editor and count him among my warm personal friends.—Eugene Secor, Manager U. S. Bee-Keepers' Union.

As I have said before, once a really good bee-journal visits a bee-keeper a whole year, it usually becomes a permanent member of his family; and, for the sake of getting the Review into the hands of new readers for this "first year," I am making the following offer:

Send me \$1.00 and I will send you twelve back numbers, the Review for the rest of this year and all of next year. The sooner you subscribe the more you get.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Mich.

HONEY and BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Our market is very strong at 13c for best grades of white comb honey, with good No. 1 at 11 to 12c; ambers range from 8 to 11c, according to appearance, quality and flavor. Extra ted, white, 6 to 7c; amber, 5 to 6c; dark, 5c. Beeswax, 27c. All grades and kinds of honey are salable at this time. **R. A. BURNETT & CO.**

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—White comb, 9½ to 10½c; amber, 7½ to 9c. Extracted, white, 7 to 7½c; light amber, 6½ to 6¾c. Beeswax, 24½ to 27c.

There is so little extracted now offering that it is hardly quotable in a wholesale way. Comb is in fair supply and is being very steadily held, altho with the demand for same almost wholly local, the movement is not very rapid.

St. Louis, Sept. 9.—Fancy white comb, 12 to 12½c; A No. 1 white, 10 to 11c; No. 1 white, 9 to 10c; dark and partially-filled from 5 to 8c, as to quality. Extracted in cases, No. 1 white, 6 to 6½c; No. 2, 5½c; amber, 5c; in barrels, No. 1 white, 5½c; amber, 4½ to 5c; dark, 4 to 4½c. Choice Beeswax, prime, 24c; choice, 24½c. At present there is a good demand for honey. **WESTCOTT COM. CO.**

Kansas City, Sept. 9.—Fancy white comb, 12½ to 13c; No. 1, 11½ to 12c; amber, 10½ to 11c. Extracted, white, 5½ to 6c; amber, 5 to 5½c; dark, 4½ to 5c. Beeswax, 22 to 25c.

The receipts of comb honey are larger. **C. O. ULEMONS & CO.**

Boston, Sept. 30.—Our honey market shows a decided firmer tone since our last. A few sales have been made at 15c for an extra fancy lot, while almost all sales ranging from A No. 1 to fancy now are made at 14c, while occasionally, something a little off, will bring as low as 12½ to 13c. We do not look to see any lower prices.

Extracted, Florida, in barrels, mostly 6c to 7c, with a good demand. Beeswax, slow sale at 26c for best. **BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.**

Indianapolis, Oct. 3.—Fancy white comb honey, 12 to 12½c; No. 1, 10 to 11c. Demand fairly good. Tar-colored comb honey, 8 to 9c, with almost no demand. Clover and basswood extracted honey, 6½ to 7c. Beeswax, 25 to 27c. **WALTER S. POWDER.**

Milwaukee, Oct. 18.—Fancy 1 pounds, 12½ to 13c; A No. 1, 12 to 12½c; No. 1, 11 to 12c; No. 2, 10 to 10½c; mixt, amber and dark, 8 to 9c. Extracted, white, in barrels, kegs and pails, 6½ to 7c; dark, 5 to 5½c. Beeswax, 26 to 27c.

This market is in good condition for the best grades of honey, either comb or extracted. The receipts of the new crop are very fair, and some of very nice quality. The demand has been and continues to be very good, and values are firm on fancy grades and straight, uniform packing. **A. V. BISHOP & CO.**

Columbus, O., Nov. 18.—Market somewhat easier. Quote: Fancy, 14c; No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 10c; amber, 9c; buckwheat, 8c. **COLUMBUS COM. AND STORAGE CO.**

New York, Oct. 22.—Receipts of comb honey are large, and there is quite a stock now on the market. While white is in good demand, buckwheat and mixt seem to be somewhat neglected, and quotation prices have to be shaded in order to sell in quantity lots. We quote:

Fancy white, 13 to 14c; No. 1 white, 11 to 12c; amber, 10c; mixt and buckwheat, 8 to 9c. Stocks or extracted are light of all kinds. Demand is good at following prices: White, 6 to 6½c; amber, 5½c; dark, 5c. Southern, in half barrels and barrels at from 55c to 60c a gallon. Beeswax dull at 26c. **HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN.**

Detroit, Oct. 20.—Honey in better demand and better prices as follows: Fancy white, 13½ to 14c; No. 1, 12½ to 13c; fancy dark and amber, 10½ to 11c. Extracted, white, 6 to 7c; dark, 5 to 5½c. Beeswax, 25 to 26c. **M. H. HUNT.**

Minneapolis, Oct. 20.—Fancy white clover comb is now selling at 11½ to 12c; amber, 10½c. Extracted fancy white clover, 5½c; amber, 4½ to 5c. Dark grades, both comb and extracted, not wanted at low prices. **S. H. HALL & CO.**

Buffalo, Nov. 25.—A most excellent demand continues for strictly fancy 1-pound combs at 13 to 14c. The usual so-called No. 1, 11 to 12c; lower grades move well at from 9c down to 7c; stocks very light in our market. Extracted honey, 5 to 6c. Beeswax, 24 to 28c. **BATTERSON & CO.**

The Usual Fall Discount ****

Is Now Allowed on Orders.
If you want.....

Shipping Cases, Crates,
Extractors,

Or anything else, write to us. Catalog
Free. Sample Copy

American Bee-Keeper,
(Monthly, 50c a year) FREE. Address,

THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. COMPANY
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Apiarian Supplies!

Wholesale and Retail.

A FULL LINE KEPT IN STOCK
Very Low Prices.

Write for an estimate on what you want.

I. J. STRINGHAM,

105 Park Place, - NEW YORK.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

CARLOADS—



Of Bee-Hives, Sections, Shipping-Cases, Comb Foundation, and Everything used in the Bee-Industry.

We want the name and address of every Bee-Keeper in America. We supply Dealers as well as consumers. We have Dry Kiln, Improved Machinery, 40,000 feet of floor space, and all modern appliances. We make prompt shipment.

Write for Catalogs, Quotations, etc.

Inter-State Manufacturing Co.,
HUDSON, St. Croix Co., Wis.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

IF YOU WANT THE BEE-BOOK

That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other published, send \$1.25 to Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Calif., for his

Bee-Keeper's Guide.

Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

FREE FOR A MONTH.

If you are interested in sheep in any way you cannot afford to be without the best and only weekly sheep paper published in the United States.

WOOL MARKETS AND SHEEP

has a hobby which is the sheep breeder and his industry, first foremost and all the time. Are you interested? Write to-day

Wool Markets & Sheep, - - Chicago

California

If you care to know of its Fruits, Flowers, Climate or Resources, send for a Sample Copy of California's Favorite Paper—

The Pacific Rural Press

The leading Horticultural and Agricultural paper of the Pacific Coast. Published weekly, handsomely illustrated \$2.00 per annum. Sample Copy Free.

PACIFIC RURAL PRESS,

330 Market St., - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

21st Year Dadant's Foundation. 21st Year

Why does it sell so Well?

Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other.
Because IN 21 YEARS there have not been any complaints, but thousands of compliments.

We Guarantee Satisfaction.

What more can anybody do? Beauty, Purity, Firmness, No Sagging, No Loss.
PATENT WEED PROCESS SHEETING.

Send Name for our Catalog, Samples of Foundation and Vell Material. We sell the best VEILS, cotton or silk.

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

LANGSTROTH ON THE HONEY-BEE, Revised.
The Classic in Bee-Culture—Price, \$1.25, by mail.

BEESWAX WANTED AT ALL TIMES.

CHAS. DADANT & SON,

Please mention the Am. Bee Journal.

HAMILTON, Hancock Co., ILL.

OUR MOTTO—"Well Manufactured Stock! Quick Shipments!"

SECTIONS, SHIPPING-CASES, AND BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES.

We make a specialty of making the very best Sections on the market. The **BASSWOOD** in this part of Wisconsin is acknowledged by all to be the best for making the **One-Piece Honey-Sections**—selected, young, and thrifty timber is used.

Write for Illustrated Catalog and Price-List FREE.

MARSHFIELD MFG. CO., Marshfield, Wis.

Please mention the American Bee Journal when writing.

Gleanings at Half Price,

—or, Two Papers for the Price of One.

We have made arrangements whereby, for a limited time, we can send either the Farm Journal, published at Philadelphia, or the Poultry-Keeper, published at Parkersburg, Pa., both fifty-cent monthlies, and the very best in their line, with **Gleanings in Bee-Culture**, to a new or old subscriber, both for one year. But the conditions of this offer are that the money [\$1.00] shall be sent in advance, and that all arrearages to **Gleanings**, if any, shall be squared up.

The Ohio Farmer and Gleanings in Bee-Culture
both for One Year for \$1.10.

We will send the Ohio Farmer, a dollar weekly, one of the leading agricultural papers of the United States, and **Gleanings in Bee-Culture**, both for one year, to a new or old subscriber, for \$1.10, paid in advance, and all arrearages to **Gleanings**, if any, squared up.

The Farm Journal is now in its 21st year, and takes the lead among all the low-priced agricultural papers. It is packed full of practical hints and suggestions; puffs no swindles, and inserts no humbug advertisements.

The Ohio Farmer is a larger paper, and is issued weekly, and is one out of a few really good farm papers.

The Poultry-Keeper is monthly, edited by P. H. Jacobs, and published at Parkersburg, Pa. It has a tinted cover in two colors, and is beautifully gotten up.

Remember that, in order to secure any one of these three papers, in combination with **Gleanings**, the money must be paid in advance, and arrearages to **Gleanings**, if any, squared up. These offers are very low, and will be withdrawn soon.

THE A. I. ROOT CO.,
MEDINA, OHIO.